

THE
Compleat Linguist.
OR, AN UNIVERSAL
GRAMMAR

Of all the Considerable
TONGUES in Being.

In a Shorter, Clearer, and more Instructive
METHOD than is extant.

Collected from the most Approv'd Hands.

To be publish'd Monthly, One Distinct GRAMMAR
each Month, till the whole is perfected :
With a PREFACE to every Grammar, relating
to each Tongue.

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BEING

A GRAMMAR of the *Italian* Tongue.

By JOHN HENLEY, M. A.

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N U M B. II.

A

GRAMMAR

OF THE

Italian Tongue.

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P R E-



P R E F A C E.

THE next Advance that is proper to make in the Circle of the Sciences Tongues, is to the Italian. The near Affinity that reigns between that and the Spanish, which was the Subject of the former Grammar, makes it a very natural and easy Step from one to the other.

This is one of the most Polite Tongues in the World, and, except the Greek may come in Competition, is certainly the most Tuneful. The Softness of the Language, that glides so much upon Vowels, gives it a Turn for Musick that is peculiarly happy : And this must be owing partly to the Natural Genius, the Climate, and, without doubt, to something particular in the Organs of the People that speak it. For these are some of those Causes that influence more or less every Tongue, and

give Rise to that surprizing Variety in the Mould of all Languages, which we may observe by a very ready Comparison. To this is owing the Vogue and the Multitude of their Opera's ; a barbarous Composition in it self, unknown to the Ancients, out of all Nature as well as Rule ; affording no Pleasure to those that love to have a Reason for being pleas'd, except what arises barely from the Charms of Sound, the Graces of Action, and the Embellishments of the Scenery.

This Tongue is now deservedly in great Esteem, and has been always much admir'd and studied since the Days of Petrarch, and the Refinement of it by Boccacio. It is thought to be spoken in the greatest Perfection at Rome and Siena ; whence the Proverb, *Lingua Toscana in bocca Romana* ; implying, that the Purity of it is Toscan, and the true Utterance is Roman.

As there is in every Country some Place where the Living Tongue is the most perfect, that is, among the Knowing, both for Standard and Utterance, Writing and Conver-

Conversation ; as, for instance, Toledo is esteem'd the Local Standard of the Spanish ; Blois of the French ; London of the English ; Leipfick of the High Dutch, &c. fo Rome and Siena of the Italian ; one for the Delicacy of the Tongue, the other for the Juftness of Pronouncing.

The chief Beauty of it, is the Ease, the Smoothness, and the Harmony of it. Tho' some are of Opinion, that the almost perpetual Ending in Vowels, as it is an Advantage in Musick, is rather a Defect upon other Occasions : That it tires the Ear, in Talk or Writing, with an endless Repetition of the same Sounds ; makes the Tongue too open, languid, and effeminate ; incapable of a due Strength and Boldness, as well as of that Variety of Notes, proper to the different Nature of Things describ'd, that is requir'd in good Poetry. That it gives also a Lengthening to each Word, that renders it something tedious in Conversation, and rather fit for the formal Part of the World like the Italians, than common Intercourse. Which is one
Rea-

Reason, as they urge, why it must yield to the French in the Conversable Part: That being a Speech that is much readier, and goes more nimbly off the Tongue than any Language in the World; and upon that Account, among some others, is the most in Request for general Use.

As both this and the Spanish are thought very justly in the main to be a Corruption of the Latin, so they both agree remarkably in one Thing, which is, this same Lengthening of the Words. The Cause of this Change, in Nature and Philosophy, it is impossible to trace exactly; unless it may be conjectur'd to arise from the Manners, the grave Temper, and solemn Address of the People, that brought them to dwell longer upon each Word, and draw out the Syllables with a Slowness that answer'd their natural Character. And perhaps the like Difference in all other Tongues, if compar'd with one another, may be likely enough accounted for by the same Principle.

It is, like all other Tongues, varied by several Dialects: The most remote from the

P R E F A C E.

v

the Standard, in Purity as well as Place, is that of the Mountains ; which is subdivided again into others ; that as they approach more or less to the French, German or Italian Frontier, partake more or less in Proportion of the Tongue of the Neighbouring Country.

Every State or Sovereignty has likewise its different Dialect, or Cast of Speech ; like the Governments of Ancient Greece. And each of these Dialects, in this as well as all other Tongues, is commonly nearer to Perfection, or farther from it, as it lies in Nearness to the Local Standard.

This Tongue has been still improving since Petrarch, and in every Stage of Improvement has pass'd thro' much Alteration. Hence arises the Difference between the Ancient and Modern Authors ; that Words are found in some, which now are disus'd ; and that many Words still retain'd, are chang'd in the Orthography, or Manner of Writing. The same has been the Fate of all other Tongues, that have been at all cultivated.

The Original of the Italian, is, the Latin grafted upon the old Italian during the Roman Empire, and taking a new Turn and Mixture from the Lombards, the Goths, the Spaniards, and the Greeks themselves, (as in the East of Naples) in the Decline of that Empire. So that the Basis of it is the old Italian; and the rest is Latin corrupted, with a Vein of the Lombard, Gothick, Spanish, and Greek Languages, in several Parts of Italy. And the old Italian it self was various, according to the various Provinces of Old Italy: One of which was Latium; whose Tongue, the Latin, by the Advance of Fortune, came to have the largest Share in this, the Spanish, and the French Tongues; occasion'd by a nearer and more frequent Commerce with the Latins, or People of Latium, and a constant Subjection to them.

The Latin took its Model very much from the Greek, which was spoken anciently in Calabria, or Græcia Magna: And this is one Cause why the Neapolitan Dialect of the Italian has a Mixture with the Greek, from its Nearness to Calabria. And it is
very

very probable, that the immediate Ground of this Tongue in the old Italian, was in the ancient Hetrurian or Toscan ; because the present Toscan is the Standard of the Italian. We have now some Monuments of the old Hetrurian, in several Inscriptions upon some Columns in Rome, &c. The old Oscan, Sabine, and Messanian Tongues in Italy were akin to it ; and other Dialects.

Many Words of this Hetrurian occur in Ennius, Varro, Festus, Plautus, Arnobius, l. 7. adv. Gen. &c. and later Antiquaries and Grammarians.

But it is not only by single Hands that the Italian has been refin'd ; but Sets of Men have applied themselves to the Polishing of it, in the manner of the French Academy. The Academia della Crusca has made a good Progress in that Affair. As there are several Bodies of Men in Italy, that go by the Name of Academics, who devote themselves to the Improvement of certain Branches of Knowledge ; each to one Part, in their principal Cities and Universities.

I have

I have hinted the Variety of Dialects, into which the Italian is divided, occasion'd by the Number of States and Governments : The Chief are, the Toscan, Roman, Venetian, Milanese, Neapolitan, Calabrian, Piemontese, Genoese, and those of the Islands, Corsica, Sicilia, Malta, &c.

For the rest, the Reader must have Recourse to their Criticks, and most approv'd Authors ; as, Dante, Boccacio, Guarini, Guicciardini, Tasso, Marini, Caro, Ben-tivoglio, Davila, Boccalini, Ferrante, Pallavicino, Assarino, Mascardi, Segneri, Bartoli, &c.

One Remark more may be added ; That the Language of the Common Poople in all Tongues is to be avoided, for it is always corrupt and base : As it is observ'd, That tho' Rome and Siena are the Places where the best Italian is spoken ; yet the common People among the Florentines, for Instance, speak in the most harsh and improper manner, and with an ill Accent.



A

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Italian Tongue.

CHAP. I.

*Alphabet, Pronunciation, Diphthongs,
Accents, and some Figures incident to
Words.*



O Speak good *Italian*; we must scarce pronounce the final Vowels at all.

The Letters are 20. There is no *K, X, W, T.*

B

Ro-

	<i>Roman.</i>	<i>Tuscan.</i>
A	a	a
B	be	bi
C	ce, or tche,	ci
D	de	di
E	e	e
F	ef	ef
G	{ ge, or dge, or je,	} gi
H	ash, or ab,	acca
I	{ I, ee, no Conso- nant.	} I
L	el	el
M	em	em
N	en	en
O	o	o
P	pe	pi
Q	qu, or cou,	qu
R	er	er
S	es	es
T	T	ti
U	u, or ou,	u
Z	zeta	zeta

A is

A is broader than the *English* ; like *pawn* ; as, *pane*.

C before *a, o, u*, is *ka, ko, ku* : Before *e, i*, it is *tche, tchi* ; as, *Cena, tchena* ; like the *English Ch* in *Cheese* : But the *t* is pronounc'd very gently, except the *c* be doubled ; as, *accettuare, atchettuare*.

Ci before *a, e, o, u*, is but one Syllable with them, *i* being scarce heard ; as, *ciascuno, tchiascuno*.

Ce, ci, cia, cie, cio, ciu, having *s* before them, are pronounc'd, *she, shi, shia, &c.*

Che, chi, are *ke, ki*.

E is sometimes open ; as, *fiéle*, like *mealy* ; sometimes close, as *bello*, like *mellow*.

G before *e* or *i*, between two Vowels, is *dge, dgi* ; as, *regente, redgente* ; else it is *je, ji*, as *género*. So two *gg* ; as, *oggetto, odgetto*.

G before *l*, is *l* ; as, *orgoglio, orgollio*. Except *Inglese, globo, negligenza, negletto, conglutinare, glosa*.

Gna, gne, gno, gnu, gui, are, *nnia, nnie, nnio, nniu, nni*. As, *regno, rénnio ; incognito, inconnito*.

Gh is like *gu English* ; as, *luoghi, logui*.

Gua, gue, gui, are *ga, ge, gi*.

G is doubled in Infinitives, if there be a Vowel before *gere* ; as, *leggere*.

H is no Aspirate in this Tongue ; as, *hora, ora*.

'Tis only a Note of Distinction ; as, *sumo, haymo*.

4 A G R A M M A R

I is *ee* ; as, *vingo*, *veeno*. For *J* Consonant is put *G* ; as, *Giovanni*, *John*.

O is either open, as, *torre*, to take away, like *Torrent*, *English* ; or close, as *Torre*, a Tower, like *Turret*. It is close, when it is accented ; as, *amò* ; in the Endings, *one*, *ora*, *ore*, *oro*, *oso* ; except *u* goes before : And before *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, except *i* or *u* come before : And before *gn*, as, *Bologna*, *Bologna*.

Q, always with *u*, is *k* ; and is sounded smartly when *c* goes before it, as *acqua*, *ackwa*.

S, if a Vowel goes before, is *z* ; as, *casa*, *caza*. Except *cosa*, *cosi*, *coffa*, *coffi*.

If a Consonant comes before *s*, it is *ss* ; as, *arso*, *arssso*.

S before *d*, *g*, *t*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *u*, in the Beginning, is *z* ; as, *starra*, *zbarra* : Before *i* in the End, it is *si* : Before *c*, *f*, *p*, *t*, it is pronounc'd in its natural Sound.

S in *Cosa*, a Thing ; *rosa*, gnaw'd, is as *sa* in *salute*.

The *Neapolitans* pronounce *cosi*, *confi* ; which must be avoided.

The *Sicilians*, *Neapolitans*, and *Florentines* pronounce *s* between two Vowels, like *Sa* in *Saturn* ; but this is condemn'd.

If *S* with a Consonant begins a word, the word before must end in a Vowel, or *i* must be set before *s* ; as, *bello studio*, in *iscuola*.

Ti before *a, e, o*, is *tʃi* ; as, *gratia, gratia*. Except *malatia, simpatia, natio, giurisdizione, &c.* which are pronounc'd naturally.

Some for *t* write *z* ; as *grazia* for *gratia, &c.* This is faulty.

U is *ou* ; as, *virtù, virtu* : As the *English* too in *Tooth*.

U before *o* is not pronounc'd ; as, *cuore, core*. Except *duo, tuo, suo, virtuoso, &c.* where the *u* and *o* make two Syllables.

Vu is pronounc'd like plain *u* ; as, *avuezzo, avezzo*.

Z is *ts*, except it be single between two Vowels ; and in *Zona, Zodiaco, Lazaro, mezzo, mezo, zigrino, rozza, &c.* where it is *ds*, as *dsona, &c.*

Xanto, a Man's Name, is found written with *X*, to distinguish it from *Santo*, Holy : Tho' *X, T, K, W*, are not in the *Italian* Alphabet.

K is call'd by the *Tuscans*, *Kappa*, or *Chappa* ; *X*, *Iccase* ; *T*, *Iffilon*, or *T Græca*.

Instead of *k*, *ch* is us'd ; instead of *ph*, *f*.

Consonants are doubled in the Beginning of Compound words ; as *appresso*. We write *differere*, or *difendere* ; but always *difesa*.

Z after a Consonant, is single ; between two Vowels, is double : Except *Lazaro*. V. g. *Speranza, pozzo*.

DIPHTHONGS are, *Ai, au, ei, io, iu, ua, ue, ui* ; in which both Vowels must be pronounc'd distinctly in one Syllable ; as, *mai, never*.

If *io*, *ia*, make but one Syllable, *g* is doubled ; as, *raggio* ; else not, as *privilegio*.

The A C C E N T is either Grave, on the End of a word, as *amarò*, *maestà*, *virtù*, and the like ; and in some Monosyllables in *o* or *a*, as *dò*, *dà* ; or Acute, on the last Syllable but one or two, as *pazzia*, *giudice* ; or Circumflex, on the last, or last but one, when a Syllable is cut away ; as, *andâro*, for *andârono*, they went.

All 3d Persons Plural of regular Verbs, except in the Future Tense, have the Accent upon the last Syllable but two ; as, *gódono*.

Some have it on the last but three ; as, *venútosene*, *racommandándomegli*, &c. And so have all the 3d Persons Plural of the Present Indicative, which have the Accent in the first Person on the last but three ; as, *signífico*, *significano*.

The Accent is always mark'd in some Tenses ; as, *amò*, *dormì*, *riderò*, &c. And in some other words ; *costì*, *ciò*, *fù*, &c.

Sometimes two Vowels are pronounc'd in one Sound ; as *fiúme*, with many others ; and sometimes severally, as *diéta*, &c.

Three Vowels likewise are often pronounc'd in one Sound ; as, *miei*, *Padoua* ; and others.

If *in*, *con*, *per*, *non*, come before a word beginning with *S*, *I* is set before *S* ; as in *Ispagna*.

The Accent is set usually according to the *Latin*.

There

There are Two Figures chiefly incident to words ; *Apostrophe*, and *Apocope*.

Apostrophe is, when the last Vowel of *lo*, *la*, *le*, *de*, *di*, *da*, *mi*, *ti*, *si*, *gli*, *vi*, *ne*, *che*, *se*, is taken away ; the word to which they are join'd beginning with a Vowel ; as, *t'amo*. But the Article *gli* before *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, is better without *Apostrophe* ; as, *gli Angeli*.

We find *l'Omporio*, for *l'Imperio* ; *l'Enfidie*, for *l'Insidie* : This is faulty.

Che before the Verb *havere*, loses both *e* and *h* ; as, *c' hà egli fatto* ?

Pie' for *piede*, *me'* for *meglio*.

Il loses *i* after a word ending in a Vowel ; as, *sopra'l*, for *sopra il* ; and *l* sometimes, as, *Iddio*.

I in *dei*, *dai*, *ai*, is cut off thus ; *de'*, *da'*, *a'*.

Sometimes *lo* suffers an Elision, even before a Consonant ; as, *vel*, *sel*, *vel*, for *non lo*, *selo*, *velo*.

Apocope is the Removal of a Vowel before a Consonant, when *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *t*, *d*, goes before a Vowel in the last Syllable ; as, *simil'*, *amar'*, for *simile*, *amare* ; *habbiam'*, *posson'*, for *habbiamo*, *possono* ; *potro'* for *potero*, and the like.

But all Words that end a Sentence, are written at Length. So are all Words before a *Comma*, or other Point : As, *quell' huomo è grande* ; not *gran*.

So are words in *a*, before a Consonant ; except *abbrà*, an Adverb, and *ancora* ; as, *hor sù* ; *ancor non*. But *bella Mano*, not *bell' mano* ; and the like.

Words

Words accented are never abridg'd.

The Plural should not be retrench'd, if *l* comes before the last Letter ; as, *parole scelte* : But the Singular often may.

Tenses of Verbs are often retrench'd.

It is more elegant not to retrench the Infinitive before a Vowel ; as, *parlare alto*.

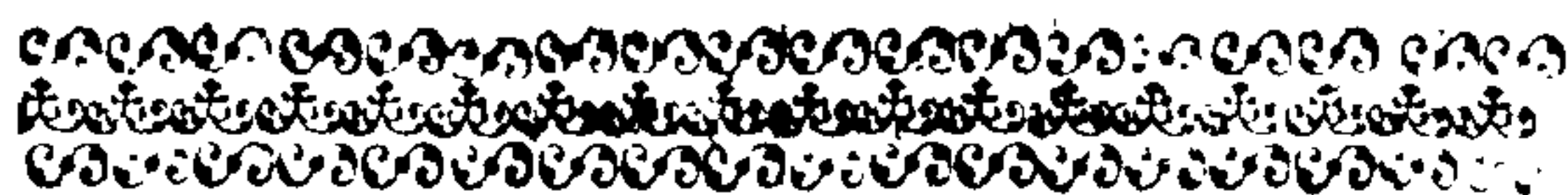
Some others are never abbreviated ; as, *Apollo*, *Cbiaro*, *duro*, &c.

Words in *ca*, *co*, *ga*, *go*, require *h* after *c* and *g*, if the word following begins with a Vowel : As, *Anch' Io*, I also.

There are many other Contractions ; as, *al*, for *à il* ; *ai*, *à*, for *alli* ; *madonna*, for *mia donna* ; *frà*, for *frà li* ; *borrevole*, for *bonorevole* ; and a Number of others, that are contracted always in Discourse, tho' sometimes written at Length.

Some words are differently written by the Ancient and Modern Authors ; as, *Laude*, *Lode*, &c.





CHAP. II.

Article, Nouns Substantive and Adjective, and Comparison.

THE ARTICLE is Masculine, *Il*,
Lo, *L'* ; or Feminine, *La*, *L'* :

Sing.

N.	<i>Il</i> ,	<i>lo</i> ,	<i>la</i> ,	<i>l'</i>	} The, of the, to the, the, o the, from the.
G.	<i>del</i> ,	<i>dello</i> ,	<i>della</i> ,	<i>dell'</i>	
D.	<i>al</i> ,	<i>allo</i> ,	<i>alla</i> ,	<i>all'</i>	
A.	<i>il</i> ,	<i>lo</i> ,	<i>la</i> ,	<i>l'</i>	
V.	<i>o</i> ,	<i>o</i> ,	<i>o</i> ,	<i>o</i>	
A.	<i>dal</i> ,	<i>dallo</i> ,	<i>dalla</i> .	<i>dall'</i> .	

Plural.

N.	<i>I</i> ,	<i>gli</i> or <i>gl'</i> ,	<i>le</i> or <i>l'</i>	} Same as Sing.
G.	<i>dei</i> or <i>de'</i> ,	<i>degli</i> ,	<i>delle</i> or <i>dell'</i>	
D.	<i>ai</i> or <i>a'</i> ,	<i>agli</i> ,	<i>alle</i> or <i>all'</i>	
A.	<i>i</i> ,	<i>gli</i> or <i>gl'</i> ,	<i>le</i> or <i>l'</i>	
V.	<i>o</i> ,	<i>o</i> ,	<i>o</i>	
A.	<i>dai</i> or <i>da</i> ,	<i>dagli</i> ,	<i>dalle</i> or <i>dall'</i> .	

With, and into, are exprefs'd by *con*, and *in* :
Thus, with, *con* ; With the, *col*, *collo*, *coll'*, *colla*,
co', *coi*, *cogli*, *colle*. In, into, *in*. In the, *nel*,
nello, *nell'*, *nella*, *ne'*, *negli*, *nelle*.

Con is us'd before a Possessive Pronoun, follow'd
by a Noun of Quality or Parentage ; as, *con vo-*
stra Altezza, *con mia madre*. *Con il*, *con la*, must
be avoided.

Sometimes the Possessive Pronoun is set after
the Noun ; and then *in* is us'd, for *nel*, *nello*, &c.
As, *in Camera mia*.

Il before a Verb, is chang'd into *lo* ; as, *Io lo*
sò, I know it.

Lo, *la*, *li*, *le*, are set after the Infinitive, or the
Gerund ; as, *amarlo*, *parlando li*. So in *eccolo*, *ec-*
cola, *eccoli*, *eccole* ; There he is, &c.

Improper Articles, set before proper Names,
have Three Cases Singular only : As,

Gen. *di*. Dat. *à*. Abl. *da*.

Some words are both Masculine and Feminine ;
as, *il*, or *la fiume*.

N O U N S end in a Vowel.

Nouns in a Feminine, make the Plural in *e* ;
as, *donna*, *donne*.

Ca and *ga* take an *b* before *e* Plural ; as, *fatica*,
fatiche ; *paga*, *paghe*.

English Substantives in *ty*, ending in *ta* in Ita-
lian, keep *a* in the Plural ; as, *la Città*, *le Città*.

Some.

Some make *e* or *i* ; as, *ala*, *arma*, *ale*, or *ali*, *arme*, or *armi*.

Masculines in *a*, change *a* into *i* in the Plural ; as, *Poeta*, *Poeti*. And all Masculines make the Plural in *i*.

E.

Nouns in *e* make the Plural in *i* ; as, *Padre*, *Padri* : Except *re*, *specie*, *temperie*, *effigie*, *superficie* ; which have the Plural as the Singular.

Mille makes *Mila* in the Plural.

I.

Nouns in *i* have the same in the Plural : As, *il lunedì*, *i lunedì*. And so have all Words that are accented.

O.

Nouns in *o*, change *o* into *i* in the Plural ; as, *libro*, *libri*.

Disyllables in *co* and *go*, make the Plural *chi* and *ghi* ; as, *fuoco*, *fuochi*. Except *medico*, *porco*, *Greco*, &c. which make *ci*.

Some in *o* make the Plural better in *a* than *i* ; as, *labro*, *-ra* ; *ciglio*, *-ia* ; *anello*, *-la* ; *dito*, *-ta* ; *membro*, *-ra*, &c.

Some have both *o* and *e* Singular ; as, *vermo*, *verme*.

Words in *io* cast away *i*, or double it in the Plural ; as, *occhio*, *tempio*, *occhi*, *tempii*. *Uomo* makes *uomini*.

Some in *o* make *ci* and *gli*. Many have both *i* and *li* Plural. Some are seldom us'd but in the Plural.

All Nouns in *o* are Masculine, except *la Mano*, or proper Names.

U.

Nouns in *u* have the Plural and Singular alike.

Nouns in *aro* end better in *aio*; as, *Genaro*, *Gen aio*.

Nouns in *ero* end better in *ere*; as, *Cavaliero*, *Cavaliere*.

The Genders of Nouns may be seen best in the *Dictionary*.

Nouns are declin'd by the foregoing Articles, and the Cases are alike in each Number. If the Noun begins with a Vowel, the concluding Vowel of the Article before it is cut off; as, *l'Amore*.

Sing.		Plu.
N. <i>il</i>	} <i>Libra</i>	I
G. <i>del</i>		<i>dei</i> or <i>de'</i>
D. <i>al</i>		<i>ai</i> or <i>a'</i>
A. <i>il</i>		<i>i</i>
V. <i>o</i>		<i>o</i>
A. <i>dal</i>		<i>dai</i> or <i>da'</i>
		} <i>Libri</i>

For the Declining of other Nouns, see the Rules above.

Observe

Observe the first Letters of Nouns, to give them the proper Article : As, *Lo studio, gli studi, &c. L' honore, gli honori, &c. L' honesta, le honeste ; La regina, le regine ; Il librò, i libri, &c.*

Il is set before a single Consonant, as *Il cavallo.*

Lo before a double Consonant, as, *Lo studio.*

Gli before a double Consonant, or a Vowel ; as *Gli amori.*

I before a single Consonant, especially *l* ; as, *I libri.*

La or *Le* before either.

Il before *s*, if a Vowel follows ; as, *Il soldato.*

Lo before Masculines beginning with a Vowel, or *H*, with an *Apostrophe* ; as, *L' honore.*

But *Lo* in the Plural is not abridg'd, unless *i* follows ; as, *gli honori, gl' ingegni* : Nor *La*, unless *e* follows.

Li, delli, alli, dalli, are out of use.

Proper Names are thus declin'd, and have commonly no Plural.

Antonio. Antony.

<i>D'</i>	}	<i>Antonio</i>	}	of to from	}	<i>Antony.</i>
<i>ad</i>						
<i>da'</i>						

Pietro.

<i>Di</i>	}	<i>Pietro.</i>
<i>a'</i>		
<i>da'</i>		

Anna.

Anna.

D' }
 ad } *Anna.*
 da' }

Londra.

Di }
 a' } *Londra.*
 da' }

These, *di*, *a'* or *ad*, *da*, are called Indefinite Articles, and may be set before any Nouns.

Proper Names of Kingdoms, Provinces, Seas, Rivers and Mountains, are generally thus declin'd :

Spagna.

La }
 della }
 alla } *Spagna.*
 la }
 dalla }

Inghilterra.

L' }
 dell' }
 all' } *Inghilterra.*
 l' }
 dall' }

The *Italian* is very near akin to the *French* ; as, *Clemence*, *Clemenza* ; *Campagne*, *Campagna* ; *Equipage*, *Equipaggio*, &c. But this holds only in some Words.

Sol, with an Article, is the *Sun* ; without it, only.

ADJECTIVES are Masculine, *bello* ; or Feminine, as *bella* ; or Masculine and Feminine in one Ending ; as, *prudente*.

An Adjective is us'd sometimes for a Substantive ; as, *il caldo*, for *il calore*.

Those

Those in *o* and *e* make the Plural in *i*.

Grande is *gran*, in both Numbers and Genders ; but sometimes *grandi* in the Plural, before a Vowel ; as, *grandi anime*, or *anime grandi*.

Those in *a* make the Plural *e* : And they are all declin'd like the Substantives, and agree with them in Case, Gender and Number.

L in *Latin*, after *f*, *b*, *p*, is turn'd into *i* ; as, *flos*, *fiore*.

C or *p* before *t* is turn'd into *t* ; as, *doctor*, *dot-tore* : *Fh* into *f*, as *filosofo* : *X* into *s*, or *cc* ; as, *Xerxes*, *Serse* ; *excellens*, *eccellente*.

Buono, *bello*, *santo*, *uno*, *grande*, *quello*, before Masculine Substantives beginning with a Consonant, must be said and written, *buon'*, *bell*, *sant'*, *un'*, *grand'*, *quell'*.

Before Feminines beginning with a Consonant, they are *buona*, *bella*, *santa*, *una*, *gran*, *quella*.

Before Substantives beginning with a Vowel, they are, *buon'*, *bell'*, *sant'*, *un'*, *grand'*, *quell'*.

So *Frate* ; as, *Fra Paolo*, Brother Paul.

Augmentatives end in *ore*, or *otto*, or *ame* ; as, *Huomo*, *Huomone*, a Great Man.

To express something despicable, the last Letter is chang'd into *accio* or *accia* ; as, *Huomaccia*, an ugly Man ; *Donnaccia*, an ugly Woman.

Diminutives of Flattery end in *ino*, *etto*, *ello*, *ina*, *essa*, *etta*, *ella* : Of Pity and Mockery, end in *uccio*, *uzzo*, *icivolo*, *uccia*, *izza*, *icivola*.

More

More might be said of the different Senses of Words, by the Endings ; but this must be referr'd to the *Dictionary*.

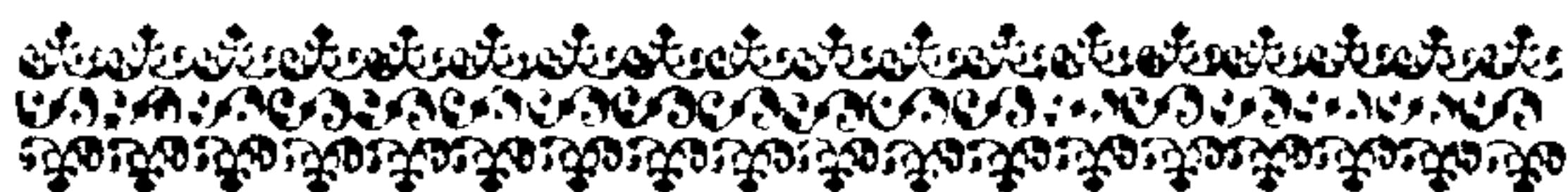
In Comparing, the Comparative is form'd by these words, with *che*, or the Article of the Genitive after them : *Più, via* or *vie, più, assai* or *molto più ; meno, meglio, migliore ; peggio, peggiore*. As, *Più dotto del vostro*, more learned than your's.

But if the Possessive Pronoun be follow'd by a Noun of Quality or Parentage, *di* must be us'd instead of the Genitive Article, in the Singular, tho' not in the Plural. As, *Più grande di vostra Altezza*, greater than your Highness ; but, *delle Eccellenze loro*, than your Excellence.

Comparatives of Quantity are made by *quanto* : As, *Roma non è ricca quanto Londra* ; Rome is not so rich as London.

When two Substantives, Adjectives, or Verbs, are one after another, the Comparison is made by *che* : *Più Gratia che Bellezza*, More Grace than Beauty.

Superlatives are form'd by changing the last Letter into *issimo, issima, issimi, issime* ; as, *bellissimo*.



CHAP. III.

Of the PRONOUNS.

PRONOUNS Personal.

Sing.		Plu.
<i>Io</i> <i>di a' me</i> } <i>me</i> <i>me</i> <i>da' me</i>	<i>I</i> <i>of to me</i> <i>me</i> <i>from me.</i>	<i>Noi,</i> <i>We.</i> <i>di noi,</i> <i>of us.</i> <i>&c.</i>

Sing.		Plu.
Tu	} {	Voi
di te, &c.		di vos, &c.

Sing.		Plu.
<i>Egli, ei, e',</i> <i>di lui, a' lui, &c.</i>	} {	<i>Eglino,</i> <i>di loro, &c.</i>

<i>Ella, or essa, lei,</i> <i>di lei, a' lei, &c.</i>	<i>Elleno, or effe,</i> <i>di loro, &c.</i>
--	--

Se, di se, a' se, se or si, da' se, in both Numbers, wants the Nominative.

Stesso, stessa, are often join'd to *se, me, te, lui, ella*; and *medesimo, medesima*, to *me, te, lui, ella*, in both Numbers.

Isso, isessa, are the entire words.

Me, after the Imperative, is express'd by *mi*; as, *mandate mi*. With *me*, is *meco*.

Noi, after the Imperative, is express'd by *ci*; as, *parlate ci*: *Te* by *ti*; as, *contenta ti*: *Voi* by *vi*; as, *vestite vi*.

With thee, is *teco*: With him, or her, *seco*, or *con lui*; *con lei* for the Feminine: With them, *con loro*, or *con essi*: *Con esse* for the Feminine.

Esso is plac'd with *con*; and *noi, voi, si, loro, lei*. As, *Con esso noi*, along with us.

PRONOUNS Conjunctive

Are always join'd to a Verb:

Mi, ti, si, gli, gliete, gliene, le, ci, cene, vi, ve, re, loro.

Loro never changes.

Mi, ti, si, ci, vi, if *lo, la, li, le* follow, change *i* into *e*; as, *date me lo*, send it to us.

Gli before *lo, la, li, le*, or the Adverb *ne*, takes *e* after *i*; as, *glielo*, not *glilo*.

These Pronouns are transpos'd after the Infinitive and Gerund; as, *per dirmi*, not *per me dire*, to tell me: *Scrivendo velo*, not *velo scrivendo*.

Loro is always set after the Verb; as, *parlo loro*.

These

These Pronouns, *mi, ti, si, ci* or *me, vi*, have the same Signification as *à me, à tè, à sè, &c.*

PRONOUNS Possessive

Are declin'd like Adjectives ; *Il mio, i miei ; Il tuo, suo, nostro, vostro, loro. La mia, le mie ; le tue, &c.*

Il mio, il tuo, &c. by it self, is, my or thy Estate, &c. *I nostri, vostri, &c.* is, my or thy Friends, Domesticks, &c.

Loro is us'd either to Men or Women.

Loro, before a Verb, is a Pronoun Conjunctive : Before a Noun, it is a Possessive ; and it needs no Article to the Genitive and Dative : As, *parlate loro* ; not *à loro* ; you shall speak to them.

PRONOUNS Demonstrative

Are, *Questo, questo qui*, this ; *Qual, or quello, quello là*, that : *Questa, questi, queste, &c. Ciò.*

Costui, colui, for the Masculine ; *Costei, colei*, for the Feminine, when you speak of a Thing animate : In the Plural, *Costoro, coloro.*

All these Pronouns are declin'd with *di, à, dà.*

Quello and *quella* are apply'd to Things as well as Persons. So *questo, questa.*

The Article before *Costui, colui, costei, colei*, belongs properly to the word following : As, *Il costui amore*, this Man's Love ; that is, *L'amore di questo.* But this Phrase is not frequent, nor civil.

Cotestui, cotestei, cotesto, cotesta, are us'd as *costui, &c. questo, &c.*

In quello, or quella, is, in the mean while, or, then, when.

Il, del, al, dal, is never join'd to *questo* or *quello*; nor *la, della, alla, dalla*, to *questa* or *quella*.

Costui, costei, costoro, colui, colei, coloro, are us'd only in the End of a Phrase, and by way of Slight.

For Elegancy, we use *cotesti, questi*, and *quegli*, in the Singular, for *questo, quello*. As, *Questi fù saggio, quegli fù imprudente*: This was wise; this was unwise.

PRONOUNS Interrogative.

Chi, Who? *Di, à, da, chi* or *cui*.

Che, Qual, What? *Di, à, dà, che* or *qual*: In the Plural, *che*, or *quali*. But *che* is more us'd than *qual*.

PRONOUNS Relative.

Che, who; *Il quale*, which: *Del quale, la quale, &c.*

Il quale, la quale, &c. are always express'd by *che*, as: *Il maestro che m' insegna*.

When the Relative is of the Genitive, Dative, or Ablative Singular, *cui* is us'd with its Article, *il, à, dà*: As, *Il cui*, or, *il di cui Volto*; Whose Face.

Quello. Plu. *Quelli*, or *quei*.

The

The Particles, *Dove*, *vi*, *ne*, which signify where, wherein ; there, in it, of it ; of it, some, any ; are often us'd like Relative Pronouns. As, *Dove io possi*, Wherein I can. *V' è una Camera ?* Is there a Chamber ? *N' hanno più d' ella*, They have more than her.

What is sometimes exprefs'd by *il che*.

PRONOUNS Indefinite.

Uno, *altro*, *qualche*, &c. *qualsi voglia*, *qualcunque* *sì*, *ogn' uno*, *tutti*, &c. *lo stesso*, *medesimo*, *medesimo--desima--dema--desimi--demi--desime--deme*, self, selves.

Note, *Ogni* and *qualche* ought never to be put before the Plural, but *alcuni*, *alcune* : As, *alcune Donne*, not *ogni Donne*, every Woman.

Lo, *del*, *al*, *dal*, do not properly belong to *altrui*, when set with it, but to the word following : As, *L' altrui potere*, another's Power : *Il potere di altri*.

Altrui is of all Genders and Numbers.

Altri is often put in a Singular Sense, for any one : As, *Se altri non vuole*, unless one will.

Chi signifies often one, a body, any body : And if repeated, some.

Nothing must be added to *qualcun*, or *qualchedun*, some one. For it is absurd to say, *Qualcun huomo*, &c.

So it is with *ogn' un*.

Nissuno, veruno, no one.

Non join'd to *nulla*, or *niente*, denies the more.
As, *Non voglio niente*, I will have nothing.

If you forbid, the Particle precedes : As, *Non vi accostate* ; Come not near. Else it follows ; as, *accostatevi*.

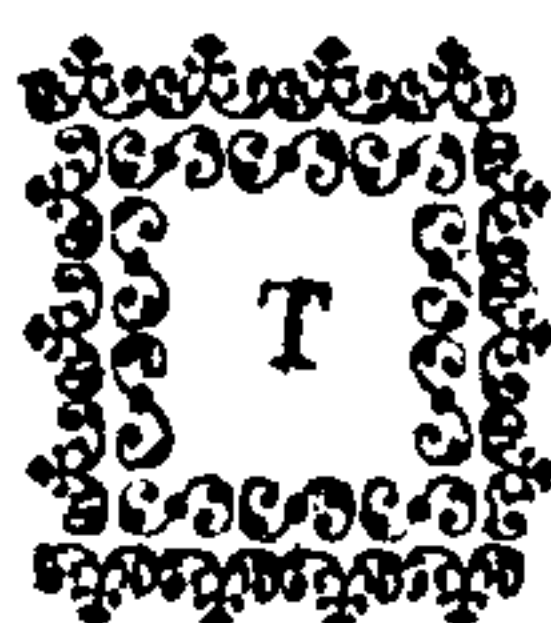
Il, him, is set before ; as, *il viddi*, I saw him.





CHAP. IV.

Auxiliary V E R B S, and Three Regular Conjugations.

 H E First Conjugation hath in the
 Infinitive, - - - - - *are*.
 The Second, - - - - - *ere*.
 The Third, - - - - - *ire*.

The Verbs, *Havere*, to have, *Essere*, to be, are call'd Auxiliary Verbs ; because they help to conjugate others in the Perfect Tense, and in the first and second Pluperfect, in the Indicative and Subjunctive, or Conjunctive Mood, in all Conjugations.

The Tenses of *essere*, not *havere*, are set before the Participle *stato* ; as, *sono stato*, &c.

Venire, with its Tenses, is us'd often for *essere* ; as, *viene stimato*, for *è stimato*, he is esteem'd.

The Verb *havere* is always written with an *b* in all Tenses, for Distinction from other like words ; as, *ebbi*, I had ; *Ebbi*, Dwarf-Eldar.

Havere. Indicative.

Present. Sing. *Io hò, tu hai, egli hà.* Plu. *Noi habbiamo, voi havete, eglino hanno.*

Imperfect. *havevo--evi--eva.* Pl. *--evamo--evate--evano.*

Perfect. *hebbi, havesti, hebbe.* Pl. *havemmo--este, ebbero.*

Or, *ho havuto, hai havuto, &c.*

Pluperfect. *havevo havuto, havevi havuto, &c.*

Or, *hebbi havuto, &c.*

The Participle is Masculine or Feminine, as the Substantive requires.

Future. *haverò,--ràì--rà remo--rete--ranno.*

Or, *haurò, hauràì, haurà, &c.*

Or, *havrò, &c.*

Imperative.

Habbi, habbia, --iamo--iate--iamo.

Subjunctive.

Pres. *habbia^{--bi}_{--bia}* } *--bia --biamo--biate--biano.*

Imp. *haveffi--effi--esse --effimo--este--essero.*

Or, *haverei--resti--rebbe* (or, *haveria hauria, hauria,--havrèi--harèi*) *--remo--reste--rebbero, or--rìano.*

Perf. *habbia havuto, &c.*

Plup.

Plup. *havessi havuto, &c.* Or, *haverei havuto, &c.*

Fut. *havèrò havuto, &c.*

Infinitive.

Pres. *havere.* Perf. *havere havuto.*

Fut. *havère ad havère, essere per havere, dovere havere ;* to be about to have.

Gerund. *havendo, coll' havere, nell' havere, or in havendo havuto.*

Havendo ad havère, essendo per havère, dovendo havère ; being about to have.

Participle. *havuto--ta--ti--te.*

Havere with dà is us'd for dovere ; as, hò dà fare, I ought to do.

Essere. Indicative.

Present.

Sono, sei, è, siamo, siète, or sete, sono.

Imperfect.

Ero, eri, era, eramo, erate, erano.

Perfect.

Fui, fosti, fù, fuimo, foste, furono.

Or, *Sono stato, sei stato, &c.*

E

Pluperf.

Pluperf.

Ero stato, eri stato, &c. Or, fui stato, &c.

Future.

Saro--rai--rà --remo--rete--ranno.

Imperative.

Sii, sia, siamo--ate--ano.

Subjunctive. Pref.

Sia, ^{sii} _{sia}, } sia, siamo--ate--ano.

Imperf.

Fossi--si--se --ssimo--ste--ssero.

Or, Sarei--resti--rebbe, or ria, --remmo--reste--rebbero, or riano.

Perfect.

Sia stato, sia or sii stato, &c.

Pluperf.

Fossi stato, &c. Or, Sarei stato, &c.

Future.

Saro stato, &c.

No Tenses of *havére* must be put before *stato* ;
as, *sono stato*, not *hò stato*.

Inf.

Infinitive.

Pres. *Essere.* Perf. *Esser stato.*

Gerund, *Essendo, essendo stato.*

Participle, *Stato--ta--ti--te.*



TABLES of Endings of Tenses in all Conjugations.

Indicative. Present.

1.	o	i	a	iamo	ate	ano.
2.	o	i	e		ete	ono.
3.	o	i	e		ite	

Imperf.

<i>avo,</i>	<i>avi,</i>	<i>ava,</i>	<i>avamo,</i>	<i>avate,</i>	<i>aváno.</i>
<i>evo,</i>	<i>evi,</i>	<i>eua,</i>	<i>evamo,</i>	<i>evate,</i>	<i>évano.</i>
<i>ivo,</i>	<i>ivi,</i>	<i>iva,</i>	<i>ivamo,</i>	<i>ivate,</i>	<i>ívano.</i>

Perfect.

<i>ai,</i>	<i>asti,</i>	<i>ò,</i>	<i>ammo,</i>	<i>aste,</i>	<i>arono,</i>	<i>áro.</i>
<i>ei or etti,</i>	<i>esti,</i>	<i>è or ette,</i>	<i>emmo,</i>	<i>este,</i>	<i>erono.</i>	
<i>ii,</i>	<i>isti,</i>	<i>i,</i>	<i>immo,</i>	<i>iste,</i>	<i>irono.</i>	

Future.

<i>erò,</i>	<i>erai,</i>	<i>erà,</i>	<i>eremo,</i>	<i>erete,</i>	<i>eranno.</i>
<i>erò,</i>	<i>erai,</i>	<i>erà,</i>	<i>eremo,</i>	<i>erete,</i>	<i>eranno.</i>
<i>irò;</i>	<i>irai,</i>	<i>irà,</i>	<i>iremo,</i>	<i>irete,</i>	<i>iranno .</i>

Formerly they said, *amarò.*

Imperative.

<i>a,</i>	<i>i,</i>	<i>iamo,</i>	<i>ate,</i>	<i>ino.</i>
<i>i,</i>	<i>a,</i>	<i>iamo,</i>	<i>ete,</i>	<i>ano.</i>
<i>i,</i>	<i>a,</i>	<i>iamo,</i>	<i>ite,</i>	<i>ano.</i>

Subjunctive. Present.

<i>i,</i>	<i>i,</i>	<i>i,</i>	} <i>iamo, iate,</i>	<i>ino.</i>
<i>a,</i>	<i>a,</i>	<i>a,</i>		} <i>ano.</i>
<i>a,</i>	<i>a,</i>	<i>a,</i>		

Imperf.

<i>essi,</i>	<i>assi,</i>	<i>asse,</i>	<i>assimo,</i>	<i>asse,</i>	<i>assero.</i>
<i>essi,</i>	<i>essi,</i>	<i>esse,</i>	<i>essimo,</i>	<i>esse,</i>	<i>essero.</i>
<i>issi,</i>	<i>issi,</i>	<i>isse,</i>	<i>issimo,</i>	<i>isse,</i>	<i>issero.</i>

Or,

<i>erei,</i>	<i>eresti,</i>	<i>erebbe,</i>	<i>eremmo,</i>	<i>ereste,</i>	<i>erebbero.</i>
<i>erei,</i>	<i>eresti,</i>	<i>erebbe,</i>	<i>eremmo,</i>	<i>ereste,</i>	<i>erebbero.</i>
<i>irei,</i>	<i>iresti,</i>	<i>irebbe,</i>	<i>iremmo,</i>	<i>ireste,</i>	<i>irebbero.</i>

Participle.

ato,
uto,
ito.

Gerund.

ando,
endo,
endo.

Con, coll', nell', in, before the Infinitive, is a Gerund.

The Common People often say *godere* for *godere*, &c. And at *Rome*, they say *amassimo*, for *amammo*, and the like.

Some

Some Grammarians make Four Conjugations, but without Reason.

The *Florentines* commonly say, *voi dicevi*, for *dicevate* ; and the like. This is faulty.

The *Calabrians* and *Neapolitans* say, *havemo*, *semo*, &c. from the *Spanish*, instead of the true *Italian*, *habbiamo*, *siamo*, &c. This must be avoided.

This may serve for all the Regular Conjugations.

The Auxiliary Tenses are thus, with *havere*, or *essere*, and the Participle of each.

2 Perf. *hò amato*, &c. Plup. *havevo amato*, or *hebbi amato*. Subj. Perf. *habbia amato*, &c. Plup. *haveffi*, or *haverei amato*. Fut. *haverò amato*. Infin. Perf. *aver amato*. 2 Gerund, *havendo amato*.

So all the rest.

Verbs in *care* and *gare* take *h* before *c* and *g* in some Tenses ; as, *pecchi*, *pecchiamo* ; *paghi*, *paghiamo*, *peccherò*, &c. *pagherò*, &c. *pecchi*, &c. *paghi*, &c. *peccherèi*, &c. *pagherèi*, &c.

Verbs of the Second Conjugation end in *ere*, short or long ; as, *ricevère*, *godère*.

In the Third, *molire* and *salire* have in the Present Tense *moro*, or *moio*, *salgo* or *saglio*.

Aprire, *coprive*, have in the Perfect, *aprii*' and *aperfi*', *coprii*' and *coperfi*' : And the Participles of them are, *aperto*, *coperto*.

The Present Tense of most Verbs of the Third Conjugation ends in *isco*.

The

The Present Indicative is form'd of the Infinitive, by turning *ere*, *are*, *ire*, into *o* ; as, *vincere*, *vinc-o* ; &c. But this Rule is not universal ; as, *parere*, *paio* ; *trabere*, *traggo*, and many others.

Some Verbs have the Infinitive three ways ; as, *trabere*, *trarre*, *trar* ; *cogliere*, *corre*, *cor* ; *ponere*, *porre*, *por* ; *conducere*, *condurre*, *condur* ; and the like.

So the Persons of many are varied ; as, *tragiamo*, or *trabiamo*, *traggo* or *traho*, &c.

The Compounds of *sumere*, which is out of use, make the Perfect *sumsi*, and the Participle *sunto* ; as, *assumere*, *assunsi*, *assunto*.

The Subjunctive of Verbs in *ere*, *ire*, is form'd of the first Person Indicative, by turning *o* into *a* ; as, *finire*, *finisco*, *finisca*. Except *essere*, *sapere*, *habere*, *dovere*.

The forming of the other Tenses is easy, from the Examples above recited.



C H A P. V.

Irregular V E R B S of the Three Con-
jugations.

I. Dare, Fare, Stare, Andare.

THE Perfect of Regular Verbs ends in two Vowels ; as, *amai* : The Irregular have a Consonant before the last Vowel ; as, *hebbi*.

1. Dare. Indic. Pres.

Do, dàì, dà, diamo, date, danno.

Imperf. *davo, davi, &c.*

Perf. *detti, desti, dette, demmo, dieſte, dettero.*
diedi, diede, diè, diedero.

hò dato, havevo dato, hebbi dato, &c.

The Poets use *dier, dieron, dierono*, for *dettero*, or *diedero*.

Fut. *darò--ràì--rà --remo--rete--ranno.*

Imperative.

Da, dia, diamo, date, diano.

Subjunctive. Pres.

Dia, dia, dia, diamo--ate--ano.

Imp. deffi, deffi, desse, deffimo, desse, deffero.

Or, darei,--resti--rebbe --remmo--reste--rebbero.

*habbia, baveri, } dato.
haveffi, háverò,*

Gerund, dando.

2. Fare. Indic.

Pres. Fò, fai; fà, facciamo, fate, fanno.

Imp. facevo,--evi, &c.

Perf. feci, facesti, fece, facemmo--ceste, fecero.

bò fatto, havevo, bebbi fatto.

Fut. farò,--ràs--rà, --remo--rete--ranno.

Imperat.

Fà, faccia, facciamo, facciate, facciano.

Subjunctive.

Pres. Faccia--cia--cia --ciamo--ciate--ciano.

Imp. faceffi--cessi--cesse --cessimo--cessis--cessero.

Or, farei--resti--rebbe, &c.

*habbia, baveri, } fatto.
haveffi, havevò,*

fare, fatto, facendo.

N. B. The Compound Tenses of the two following Verbs are conjugated with *essere*, not *avere*.

3. An-

3. *Andare*. Indic. Pres.

Vado } *vai, vâ, andiam, andate, vanno.*
Vò }

Imp. *andavo--avi, &c.*

Perf. *andâi--astî--dò --dammo--daste--daronò.*

2 Perf. *sono andato.* Plup. *ero or fui andato.*

Fut. *anderò--raí, &c.*

Imperative.

Vâ, vada, vadi ; andiamo, andate, vadino.

Subjunctive. Pres.

Vada, vadi, } vada, andiamo--diate, vadino.
vada, vada, }

Imperf. *andassi--dassi, &c.* Or, *anderei,--resti, &c.*

sia, sarei, } andato, andare, andando.
fossi, sarò, }

à or *ad* must be set after *andare* before an Infinitive ; as, *andate à dire, &c.*

The Tenses of *andare* are often us'd with the Gerund of another Verb, to express the Sense of that Verb ; as, *Vâ dicendo, He says.*

à or *ad* must be set after all Verbs of Motion, before an Infinitive ; as, *Venite à vedere, Come see.*

4. *Stare*. Indic.

Pres. *Stò, stai, stâ, stiamo, state, stanno.*

F

Imp.

Imp. *stato--ai*, &c.

Perf. *stetti, stesti, stette, stemmo--este--ettero.*

Sono, ero, fui stato.

Fut. *starò--rai*, &c.

Imperative.

Stà, stia, stiamo, state, stiano.

Subjunctive.

Pres. *Stia--a--a --stiamo--ate--ano.*

Imp. *stessi--esse*, &c. Or, *starei--resti*, &c.
sia, fossi, sarei, sarò stato. stare ; stando.

II. The Irregularity of this Conjugation lies chiefly in the Perfect.

1. Some make *bbi--essi--bbe--emmo--este--bbero* :
As, Conoscere, crescere, bavere.

2. *--cqui--cessi--cque --cemmo--ceste--cquero* : *As,*
Giacere, nascere, nuocere, piacere, tacere.

3. *---ddi--desti--dde --demmo--deste--ddero* : *As,*
Cadere, uocere.

4. *---lli--lesti--le --lemmo--leste--lbero* : *As, Vol-*
ère.

5. *---nni--nessi--ne --nemmo--neste--nnero* : *As,*
Tenere.

6. *--ppi*

6. - - - *ppi--pesti--ppe --pemmo--peste--ppero* : As, *Rompere, sapere.*

7. - - - *ssi--esti--sse --emmo--este--ssero* : As, *Opprimere, &c.*

8. - - - *si--esti--se --emmo--este--ssero.* As, *Prendere, correre, &c.*

9. - - - *ui--esti--ue --emmo--este--uero.* As, *Parere, &c.*

Some Verbs in *cre* have the Penult long, some short ; as, *Cadère, Crédere.*

Of the first sort are 22 ; and of them, *Temère, Godère, Sedère,* are Regular.

Infinitive.	Present.	Perfect.	Participle.
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<i>Cadère</i>	<i>cado</i>	<i>caddi</i>	<i>caduto.</i>
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<i>Calère</i>			
<i>Capère</i>			

} not much us'd.

<i>Dovère</i>	<i>devo</i>	<i>dovei</i>	<i>dovuto.</i>
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<i>Dolère</i>	<i>doglio</i>	<i>dolsi</i>	<i>doluto.</i>
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<i>Giacère</i>	<i>giaccio</i>	<i>giacqui</i>	<i>giacciuto.</i>
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<i>Godère</i>	<i>godo</i>	<i>godei</i>	<i>goduto.</i>
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<i>Havère</i>	<i>hò</i>	<i>hebbi</i>	<i>havuto.</i>
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<i>Parère</i>	<i>paio</i>	<i>parvi</i>	<i>parso.</i>
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Piacère, like *Giacère*.

<i>Persuadère</i>	<i>persuado</i>	<i>persuasi</i>	<i>persuasfo.</i>
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<i>Potère</i>	<i>posso</i>	<i>potei</i>	<i>potuto.</i>
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Imp. *stato--ati*, &c.

Perf. *stetti, stesti, stette, stemmo--este--ettero*.

Sono, ero, fui stato.

Fut. *starò--rai*, &c.

Imperative.

Stà, stia, stiamo, state, stiano.

Subjunctive.

Pres. *Stia--a--a --stiamo--ate--ano*.

Imp. *stessi--esse*, &c. Or, *starei--resti*, &c.
sia, fossi, sarei, sarò stato. stare ; stando.

II. The Irregularity of this Conjugation lies chiefly in the Perfect.

1. Some make *bbi--esti--bbe--emmo--este--bbero* :
As, Conoscere, crescere, havere.

2. *--cqui--cèsti--cque --cemmo--ceste--cquero* : *As,*
Giacere, nascere, nuocere, piacere, tacere.

3. *--- ddi--desti--dde --demmo--deste--ddero* : *As,*
Cadere, vedere.

4. *--- lli--lesti--le --lemmo--leste--lbero* : *As, Vol-*
ere.

5. *--- nri--nesti--ne --nemmo--neste--nnero* : *As,*
Tecere.

6. *--ppi*

6. - - - *ppi--pesti--ppe --pemmo--peste--ppero* : As, *Rompere, sapere.*

7. - - - *ssi--esti--sse --emmo--este--ssero* : As, *Opprimere, &c.*

8. - - - *si--esti--se --emmo--este--ssero.* As, *Prendere, correre, &c.*

9. - - - *ui--esti--ue --emmo--este--uero.* As, *Parere, &c.*

Some Verbs in *cre* have the Penult long, some short ; as, *Cadére, Crédere.*

Of the first sort are 22 ; and of them, *Temére, Godére, Sedére,* are Regular.

Infinitive.	Present.	Perfect.	Participle.
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<i>Cadére</i>	<i>cado</i>	<i>caddi</i>	<i>caduto.</i>
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<i>Calére</i>	} not much us'd.		
<i>Capére</i>			

<i>Dovére</i>	<i>devo</i>	<i>dovei</i>	<i>dovuto.</i>
---------------	-------------	--------------	----------------

<i>Dolére</i>	<i>doglio</i>	<i>dolſi</i>	<i>doluto.</i>
---------------	---------------	--------------	----------------

<i>Giacére</i>	<i>giaccio</i>	<i>giacqui</i>	<i>giacciuto.</i>
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<i>Godére</i>	<i>godo</i>	<i>godei</i>	<i>goduto.</i>
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<i>Havére</i>	<i>hò</i>	<i>hebbi</i>	<i>havuto.</i>
---------------	-----------	--------------	----------------

<i>Parére</i>	<i>paio</i>	<i>parvi</i>	<i>parſo.</i>
---------------	-------------	--------------	---------------

Piacére, like *Giacére*.

<i>Persuadére</i>	<i>persuado</i>	<i>persuaſi</i>	<i>persuaſo.</i>
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<i>Potére</i>	<i>poſſo</i>	<i>potei</i>	<i>potuto.</i>
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Rimanére--mango--maji--maso.

Sapére sò seppi saputo.

Sedére, like Godere.

Solére foglio solito.

Tacére--ccio--cqui--cciuto.

Tenére--ngo--nni--nuto.

Temére--mo--mei--mato.

Valére--glic--lfi--luto.

Vedére--do, viddi, veduto.

Volére--glio--lli--luto.

So the Compounds.

Intenderc, Potére, Sapere and Volere, are thus conjugated.

Intendere. Indicative.

Pres. Intendo--di--de --diamo--dete--dono.

Imperf. intendevo--devi, &c.

Perf. intesi--tendesti--tese --tendemmo--deste--tesero.

Fut. intenderò--rai, &c.

Imperative.

Intendi--da --diamo--dete--dano.

Subjunctive.

Pres. Intenda--da--da --diamo--diate--dano.

Imperf. --dessi--desti, &c. Or, --derei--daresti, &c.

Intendere ; inteso ; intendendo.

Dovére

Dovère makes the Present, *Devo, devi, deve ; dobbiamo, dovete, devono, or debbono.*

Perf. *dovei, or dovetti--vesti--vè, or dovette, &c.*

Fut. *doverò, or dovrò.*

Imperat. *Devi, debba, dobbiamo, &c.*

Subjunctive. *Debba, debba.*

Dolère. Pref. *Dolgo or doglio, duoli, duole, dogliamo, dolete, dolgono, or dogliono.*

Perf. *dolsi, dolesti, dolse, &c.*

Future. *dorrò.*

Imperat. *Duoli, dolga, dogliamo, dolete, dolgano.*

Subj. *Dolga or doglia ; dolcffi ; dorrei.*

Giaccère. Pref. *Giaccio, giaci, giace, &c.*

Tacère. Pref. *Taccio, taci, tace, &c.*

Parère. Pref. *Paio, pari, pare ; paiamo, parete, paiono.*

Perf. *parvi, paresti, parve, &c.* Fut. *parrò.*

Imperat. *Pari, paia, paiamo, parete, paiono.*

Subj. *Paia ; pareffi ; parrei.*

2. Potere. Indicative.

Pref. *Posso, puoi, può ; possiamo, potete, possono.*

Imperf. *potevo, &c.*

Perf. *Potei } -testi--te } -temmo--teste --terono.
Potetti } --tette } --tettero.*

Fut.

Fut. *poterò* } --*rai*, &c.
potrò }

It wants the Imperative.

Subj.

Pres. *Possa--sa--sa --siamo--siate--sano.*

Imperf. *poteffi*, &c. Or, *potrei--esti*, &c.

Potuto ; potendo.

3. Sapere. Indic.

Pres. *Sò, sai, sa, sappiamo, sapete, sanno.*

Imperf. *sapevo*, &c.

Perf. *sappi, sapesti, sappe, sappemmo--ppeste, sap-
 pero.*

Fut. *Saperò* } --*rai*, &c.
Saprò }

Imperative.

Sappi, sappia, sappiamo, sapete, sappiano.

Subjunctive.

Pres. *Sappia--pia--pia --piamo--ate--ano.*

Imperf. *Sapeffi*, &c. or *saperei* } --*esti*, &c.
saprei }

Sapere, saputo, sapendo.

Rimanere is thus. Indic. Pres. *Rimango--mani--
 mane --maniamo--manete--mangono.* Imperf. *ri-
 maneo.* Perf. *rimasi--manesti--mase --manemmo
 --maneste--masero.* Fut. *rimarrò.*

Impe-

Imperat. *Rimani--manga--maniamo--manete--man-
gono.* Subj. *Rimanga ; rimanessi ; rimanei.*

So *Tenere.* Pres. *Tengo, tieni, tiene, teniamo, &c.*
Fut. *terrò.* Imperat. *Tieni, tenga, &c.* Subj.
Tenga.

Vedere thus. *Vedo, vedi, vede, &c. Viddi, vedesti,
vidde, vedemmo, vedesti, viddero.* Imperat.
Vedi, veda, &c. Subj. *Veda, vedessi, vederei
or vedrei.*

Verbs in *lere, nere, nire*, take two *rr* in the Fu-
ture, and Second Imperfect ; as, *vorrei.* Except
finire, punire, suellere ; in the Future, *finirò, &c.*

Verbs in *lere* have *G* before *L* in the first Per-
son Singular, the first and third Plural, and in the
Present Subjunctive ; as, *voglia.*

Verbs in *nere* and *nire* take *G* in the first Person
Singular, and the third Plural ; and in the first,
second, third Singular, and third Plural, of the
Present Subjunctive.

4. *Volere.* Indicative. Pres.

*Voglio }
Vò } vnoi, vuole, vogliamo, volete, vogliono.*

Imperf. *volevo, &c.*

Perf. *volli, volesti, volle, volemmo--lesti--llo.*

The Poets use *volsi, volse, volsero.*

Fut. *vorro--rai--rà remo--rete--ranno.*

It wants the Imperative.

Subj.

Subj. Pref.

Voglia--lia--lia --liamo--liate--liano.

Imp. *voleffi, &c. Or, vorréi--effi, &c.*

Volere, voluto, volendo.

Other Verbs irregular of this Conjugation are easily form'd by the foregoing Patterns, with some little Variation.

All Verbs that end in *ere* short in the Infinitive, make the Perfect in *fi*, and the Participle *fo* or *to* : Except *conoscere, crescere, nascere, nuocere, rompere.*

When any Verb is regular in the Present Indicative, it is regular in the Present Imperative and Subjunctive.

Others are form'd thus : Infin. *Leggere.* Perf. *lessi.* Partic. *letto.* *Cogliere, colsi, colto* : *Mettere, misi, messo* : *Scrivere, scrissi, scritto* : *Trabere, or trarre, trassi, tratto* : *Cuocere, cossi, cotto.* And the like.

III. Irregulars of the Third Conjugation :

Dire, Odire, Venire, Uscire, Gradire, [Gradisco Indic. Pref.] Gire, Muorire, Salire, Ire.

1. *Dire.* Indicative.

Pref. *Dico, dici, dice, diciamo, dite, dicono.*

Imperf. *dicevo--evi, &c.*

Perf. *disfi, dicesti, disse, dicemmo--ceste, dissero.*

Fut.

Fut. *dirò--rai*, &c.

Imperat. *Dì, dica, diciamo, dite, dicano.*

Subjunctive.

Pres. *Dica, dice, dica, diciamo, diciate, dicano.*

Imp. *diceffi, or diréi.*

dire, detto, dicendo.

2. *Odire.* Indic.

Pres. *Odo, odi, ode, udiamo, udite, odono.*

Imperf. *udiovo*, &c. Fut. *udirò.*

Perf. *udii, udisti, udì, udimmo, udiste, udirono.*

Imperat. *Odi, oda, udiamo, udite, odano.*

Subjunctive. Pres.

Oda, oda, oda, udiamo, udiate, odano.

Imp. *udissi, or udiréi.*

udire, udito, udendo.

3. *Venire.* Indicative.

Pres. *Vengo, vieni, viene, veniamo, venite, ven-
gono.*

Imperf. *venivo.* Fut. *verrò.*

Perf. *venni, venisti, venne, venimmo, veniste, ven-
nero.*

Imperat. *Vieni, venga, veniamo, venite, vengano.*

Subj. Pres.

Venga--ga--ga --veniamo--iate, vengano.

Imperf. *verrissi, or verréi.*

Venire, venuto, venendo.

4. Uscire. Indic.

Pres. *Esco, esci, esce, usciamo, usciate, escono.*

Imp. *uscivo.* Fut. *uscirò.*

Perf. *uscii--cisti--ci --cimmo--ciste--cirono.*

Imperat. *Esci, esca, usciamo, uscite, escano.*

Subj. Pres.

Esca--ca--ca --usciamo, usciate, escano.

Imperf. *uscissi, or usciréi.*

Uscire, uscito, uscendo.

Ire is thus conjugated :

Indic. Imperf. *Ira*, He did go. 3d Plu. *ivano*,
or *ivan.* Imperat. *Ite.* Infin. *Ire*, or *ir.*
Part. *Ito.*

Gire, thus :

Pres. *Gite*, You go. Imperf. *giro, givi, giva* or
gia, givamo, &c. Perf. *gii, gissi, gi* or *giò*,
gimmo, giste, giròno.

Fut. *girò, girai, girà, giremo--rete--ranno.*

Imperat. *Gite*, Go you.

Subj. Imperf. *Gissi, gissi, gisse, &c.*

Infinitive. *Gire*, or *gir*. Part. *Gito*.

Morire and *Salire* are only irregular in the Present Indicative, thus, as was hinted before :

Moro--ri--re --riamo--rite--rono.

Or, *Muoio, muoio, muoiono.*

Salgo or *saglio, sali, sale, sagliamo, salite, salgono,*
or *sagliono.*

Imperat. *Sali, salga, or saglia, &c.*

5. *Gradire*.

So others in *isco* of *ire*.

Perf. *Gradisco--disci--disce --diamo--dite--discono.*

Imp. *gradivo.* Fut. *gradirò.*

Perf. *gradii--disti--di --dimmo--diste--dirono.*

Imperat. *Gradisci--disca --diamo--dite--discano.*

Subj. Pres.

Gradisca--disca--disca --diamo--diate--discano.

Imperf. *gradisei, or gradirèi.*

Gradire, gradito, gradendo, &c.

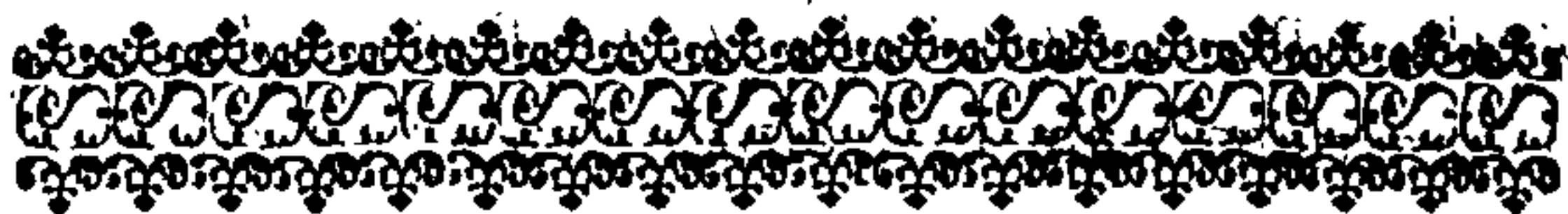
N. B. *Apparisco, comparisco, offerisco, proferisco,* make the Perfect, *apparii* and *apparisi, comparii* and *comparisi, offerii* and *offerisi, proferei* and *proferisi* ; and the Participles, *apparso, comparso, offerto, proferto.*

Some end both in *are* and *ire* ; as, *colorare, colorire.*

Some Verbs, especially in the Poets, have two Endings in the Present Tense ; as, *offro, offerisco ; mento, mentisco ; soffro, sofferisco ; converto, convertisco ; &c.*

Some Moods and Tenses of all Conjugations are contracted ; as, *bévere, bére.* And the Contracts are more us'd than the words at Length.





CHAPTER VI.

VERBS Reciprocal, Passive, Impersonal, Particles, &c.

THE Reciprocal Verbs have *si* after the Infinitive ; and *mi, ti, si*, in the Singular, and *ci, vi, si*, in the Plural, going along with them.

The Compound Tenses are form'd by the Verb *Esser*. And all Verbs Active may be reciprocal : As,

Mi meraviglio, ti meravigli, si meraviglia, ci meravigliamo, vi meravigliate, si meravigliano, &c.

Some are reciprocal with Particles ; as, *Io mi fido di pochi*.

Passives are form'd by the Participle and the Verb *Essere* ; as, *Sono amato*.

Verbs Absolute, which are akin to Neuters, are conjugated by *Havere*, not *Essere* : As, *Io hò corso*, I have run.

But some are excepted.

Impersonals are form'd only in the Third Person Singular ; as, *Bisogna*, It behoveth.

Mi,

Mi, ti, gli, le, ci, vi, loro, are often join'd to them ; as, *Dispiace mi*, I am angry ; or, It displeaseth me. *Dispiacendo ti*, Thou being angry.

Impersonals are us'd either with, or without Particles.

Si makes an Impersonal in some measure, or rather a Passive. If it comes before, it is written apart ; if after, it is incorporated with the Verb, and the Vowel of the Verb is lost : As, *Si loda*, or *lodasi* ; *si lodano*, or *lodansi*. And here, when *si* is transpos'd after a Tense that is accented, the Accent is taken away, and two *ss* are put ; as, *S'amò*, *amossi*.

Si must always be set after *mi, ti, gli, le, ci, vi, loro* : As, *Vi si scrive*, They write to you.

This may be express'd better by *Viene* and a Participle ; as, for *Mi si scrive*, They write to me, *Mi viene scritto*.

Si never comes before Infinitives, Gerunds, or Participles, unless *non* or *ne* comes just before it.

There is, There was, is express'd by *C'è*, or *V'è*, *C'era*, or *V'era*, &c. But *Ci* and *Vi*, when they mark the Time, are not express'd : As, There is a Year, *è un' Anno* ; not, *C'è un Anno*.

Ci speaks of the Place near, *Vi* the more distant.

If the Place and the Adverb are in the same Phrase, *Vi* is not express'd : As, There are many Doctors in the College ; *Sono molti Dottori nel Collegio*. If in two Phrases, it must be express'd : As, I have been in the Council, there was a Senator ; *Sono stato in Consiglio, v'era un Senatore*.

When

When the Adverbs *Ci* and *Vi* denote the Place, they have *ne* after them, which denotes a Relation to the Thing in that Place. As, Is there Money in your Pocket? *C'è Denaro nella vostra Saccocia?* *Sì, Signore, cen'è*; Yes, Sir, there is.

Ven'è, There is: *Vene sono*, &c.

Participles are often contracted; as, *acconciato*, *acconcio*, &c.

Are makes the Participle in *ato*: *ere* in *uto*, *so* or *to*: *ire* in *ito*, *so* or *to*.

Adverbs may be found in the *Dictionary*, and are form'd chiefly in *mente*; as, *presentemente*, now.

Prepositions govern the Genitive, Dative, or Accusative Cases.

These likewise, with Conjunctions and Interjections, may be found in the *Dictionary*.

Some are only in Composition; as, *Dis*, &c.

Di, *à*, *da*, are sometimes Prepositions that signify Motion to or from.

The *SYNTAX* is partly the same with the *Latin*; but some Things are particular.

Adjectives of Colours, Quality, Virtue, Vice; and Participles, are better set after the Substantives: As, *Calzette nere*, Black Stockings.

The Adjective sometimes agrees with the Thing spoken of; as, *Haveva perdutti i raggi*.

The

The Infinitive Mood has commonly one of these Signs ; *à, di, per, a fin de.*

Se, If, requires an Imperfect after it, Indicative or Subjunctive : As, *Se havessi.* *Che* requires the Subjunctive ; *Se ben,* the Indicative ; *Ben che,* the Subjunctive.

Qual, not being an Interrogative, requires a Subjunctive ; else an Indicative.

The Gerunds are express'd two ways : 1. *Havendolo veduto,* Having seen it : *Essendosi accorto,* Being aware of it. 2. *Veduto lo ; Accortosene.*

The Nominative should be set after the Gerund ; as, *Essendo il Rè alla caccia.*

Del, della, dei, de', after the Verb, express Part of a Thing : As, *Date mi del Pane,* Give me some Bread. Never a whole Thing ; as, *Conosco Huomini,* I know Men.

After *Si ; del, dello, &c.* are not express'd ; nor after Prepositions : except thus ; *Si parla di voi, &c.*

The *Italians,* like the *English,* use always the Second Person Plural, when they speak but to one Person : As, *Voi, Signore, havete,* You, Sir, have.

They use the Third Person Singular, instead of the Second Plural : As, *Vossignoria* (written by *V. S.*) *parla,* You speak. Or for *V. S.* they use *Ella,* or *Lei* ; as, *Ella intende,* You understand : But commonly in the Plural, *Le Signorie loro.*

So, *Lor' altri,* or *altre, Signori,* or *---re,* You Gentlemen and Ladies. *Di loro,* Your's, or, your Servant.

Ci and *Vi* are Conjunctive Pronouns, express'd by *Noi* and *Voi* ; and are also Adverbs of Place.

Li and *La*, without the Accent, are Articles ; with it, are Adverbs of Place.

The Adverbs *Qui* and *Quà* are put thus : *Qui*, with Verbs of Quiet, as, *Sono qui* : *Quà*, with Verbs of Motion, as, *Venite quà*.

Yes and No, after Verbs, are express'd by *Sì*, and *Di no*.

In Interrogations, the Pronoun is set after the Verb ; as, *Hà egli ?* Or rather, not express'd.

In, before Nouns of Number marking Time, is express'd by *Frà* ; as, *Frà due Mesi*, In two Months : Not marking Time, by *In* ; as, *In due Fiaschi*, In two Bottles.

The Infinitive is us'd for a Substantive ; as, *L' Amare*, Love ; *Del Giuocare*, of Game. And for a Gerund ; as, *Nel morire*, for *morendo*.

A, *all'*, *al*, *allo*, *alla*, *ai*, *a'*, *agli*, *alli*, *alle*, with a Verb of Privation, signify From : As *do gli*, *li*, *le*, *mi*, *ti*, *si*, *ci*, *vi*, *me*, *te*, *se*, *ce*, *ve*, *ne*. Thus *Hà levato al Inimico*, He has taken from the Enemy,

Da, *dal*, *da'*, *dalli*, *dagli*, *dalla*, *dalle*, after a Verb of Motion, before a Person to whom the Motion is intended, signify To, or At. As, *Andate dal Medico*, Go to the Physician. *Da noi*, *voi*, *loro*, &c. At our, your, their House, &c. So *dal Principe*, *dal Signor Abbate*, &c. at the Prince's, at the Abbot's, &c.

Di is not express'd after Adverbs of Quantity ; as, *Quanto Tempo*,

Gran is often, a great deal of ; *Poco di*, a little of.

Hoggi is sometimes Afternoon, or after Dinner ; as, *Venite hoggi*, Come after Dinner.

Pur is often us'd for Ornament ; as, *Dite pur quel che vi piacerà* : Or in repeating ; as, *Andate pur*, Go, go.

The Ablative Case in the *Latin* is commonly the Nominative in *Italian* ; except *Ghianda*, *Virtù*, &c.

For in is often us'd *trà*, or *frà*.

The Accent of Verbs is sometimes alter'd in the *Italian* from the *Latin* : As, *Cādere*, *cadère* ; *Ardere*, *árdere* ; &c.

The Particles may be known mostly by what has been said : As, *Mi battè*, *Battemmi*, He struck me. *Mi ci fermái*, *Fermáimici*, I staid there. And the like.

More than, before words of Time, is made by *Più*, at the End. As, It is more than ten Years ; *Sono dieci Anni è più*.

These Particles, *De*, *è*, *egli*, *ci*, *ben*, *ne*, *già*, *pur*, *me*, *che*, *il*, are often us'd in no Sense, but by way of Ornament.

A Specimen of the *Italian* Proverbs may be these : *Horor di bocca assai vale*, *poco costa*. *Pecato celato mezo perdonato*.

And

And of their Phrases, or Idioms ; *Lo facevo da Scherzo*, I did it only to raise Laughter.

The different Senses of many Verbs, as *Dare*, *Fare*, &c. occasion a great Variety of Idioms : So do Particles.

Their Manner of Address in their Letters is particular, and must be learn'd from Use, as to Supercriptions, Compellation, &c. with the Abbreviations of words in them : As, *Aff^{to}*, *affetto* ; *V. A. Ser^{ma}*, *Vostra Altezza Serenissima*, &c.

The Poets often increase or diminish Words : As, *Caggiamo*, for *Cadiamo* ; *Capei*, for *Capelli* ; *ap^{po}*, for *appresso* ; &c.

They retrench an *l* from *della*, *nella*, *colla*, &c. As, *de la*, &c. Use *il* for *lo* ; as, *il vedo* ; and Verbs in *gio* more than in *do*, as *veggio* for *vedo*.

The rest will easily be compass'd by the Help of a good Master, well-chosen Conversation, Practice, a Dictionary, and the Study of the most approv'd Authors : All which Methods must be pursu'd, to finish our Skill in any Language whatsoever.

This may suffice for the Grammatical Part of it.

F I N I S.

ERRA.

ERRATA in N U M B. I. the *Spanish*
GRAMMAR.

THE Accents are not always mark'd ; but they are deducible with Ease from the Grammar, or ready in the Dictionary.

P. 6. l. 10. mark the Accent, *Genesis*, *Genesis*.

P. 9. l. 14. for *habledör*, *habledöra*, read *habladör*, *habladöra*.

P. 13. last Line ; for *Roy*, read *Rey*.

P. 25. last Line but one ; read *oyan*.